



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

dying must be interred or cremated within 24 hours after the time of death: *Provided, however,* That the board of health may by special permit, good cause appearing therefor, extend said time; but in no case shall such extension be for more than 36 hours from the time of death.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person having the possession or charge of the remains of any person who shall have died of any infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease to permit such remains to be viewed by any person except the attending physician, the representatives of the board of health, the undertaker and his assistants, and the immediate members of the family of the decedent or to permit formal services to be held over such remains within the premises where the death of such person occurred, or to remove or cause to be removed the body of such deceased person from said premises to any place other than a cemetery or crematory.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any undertaker to assist in a public or church funeral of the body of any person who has died of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, without a written permit from the board of health, to remove or cause to be removed any person afflicted with an infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease from any building to any other building, or from any vessel to any other vessel or to the shore or to any public vehicle.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for any person having charge or control of any person afflicted with an infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease, or having control of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease, to cause or to contribute to the spread of any such disease by any negligent act in the care of such sick person, or such dead body, or by the needless exposure of himself in the community.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any principal or superintendent of any public or private school, or any parent, guardian, or custodian of any minor child afflicted with any infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease or in whose household any person is so afflicted to permit such minor to attend any public or private school until the board of health shall have given its written permission therefor.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$60 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### **Varicella—Reporting of Cases of. (Ord. 92 N. S., Aug. 22, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. Every physician practicing in this city shall report in writing to the health officer every case of varicella or chicken pox of which he may have professional knowledge within 24 hours after he shall be satisfied of the nature of the disease.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the above provision shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$60 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days.

#### **Undertakers and Embalmers—Permits. (Ord. 110 N. S., Aug. 28, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. No person, firm, association, company, or corporation shall establish, maintain, or operate an undertaking or embalming establishment in the city of Vallejo without first obtaining from the board of health a permit to establish, maintain, or operate the same.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, association, company, or corporation establishing, maintaining, or operating such undertaking or embalming establishment in the city of Vallejo, without first having obtained such permit from the board of health, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.